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oughness of the specialist is manifest throughout, but the sanity and balance of the author, who so presents the results of minute scholarship as to reach the wider audience of cultivated people, are no less clearly to be seen. Professor Butcher is an illustration of his own idea of Greek thinkers "who from the outset looked slightly on that multifarious learning which holds together a mass of unrelated facts, but never reaches the central truth of things."

For this we commend his book to the rising generation of specialists in America, with the hope that its not having been "made in Germany" will not deter them from reading it and profiting by it. It is especially salutary in these days of frenzied specialization—when our classical scholars of reputation seem to be engaged mainly in the effort to prove to each other their own acumen by writing learned articles, and even textbooks and grammars (which might be supposed to be for the convenience of students), for each other to read, and when the fear of being called popular is greater than the fear of hell used to be—to be reminded that there is nothing incompatible with sound scholarship in a comprehensive vision and the faculty of presenting the results of special study so that they will fall within reach of the more advanced, at least, of the rank and file, and that it might be better for the classical specialist himself to mediate between his subject and the people than to leave the work to Hinds and Noble and lecturers on pedagogy. The specialist himself should be broad enough to tell cultivated people something of the results of special study. If what he knows can not be told to the wider audience, it is a safe conclusion that his knowledge fails of being complete in that he has not related it to the universal body of knowledge.

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*Virgil's Æneid, Books i-vi.* With Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary. By CHARLES E. BENNETT. Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 1905. Pp. xxx+461. \$1.20.

For the purpose which the editor doubtless had in view, Professor Bennett's edition of Virgil is an admirable one. As compared with other editions, however, it has no conspicuous merits; it has also no glaring defects. On general principles it is a mistake, in the opinion of the reviewer, to put an abridged edition of this masterpiece into the hands of its first readers, although possibly a six-book edition of Virgil is more justifiable than a four-book edition of Caesar. Some of the finest passages in the *Æneid* occur in the last half of the work, where the characters of Pallas, of Nisus and Euryalus, and of Camilla are full of human interest.

In the brief introduction the editor adequately sets forth the true interpretation of the *Æneid* as a national epic, and of Aeneas as "the embodiment of the moral qualities that constitute the very essence of the Roman character."

A section following on the "Reading of Latin Poetry" presents Professor Bennett's well-known views on that subject.

In accordance with a usage inaugurated some five or six years ago, the long vowels of the first book are indicated. A few illustrations are used, mostly stereotyped ones. The notes are good and suggestive, as one would expect from Professor Bennett's hand, but in character and content they differ little from the notes in his edition of Caesar. They do not suggest a distinction between the matter-of-fact description of conquest and the exalted language of a superb poet. It is not an easy thing to write a successful commentary for Virgil, but poetic translations (as in the excellent edition of Papillon and Haigh) and parallel quotations from modern writers influenced by Virgil would go far toward quickening in the young reader the same sentiments and emotions which were aroused in the heart of a Roman who conned the pages of this matchless epic.

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*A History of Ancient Greek Literature.* By HAROLD N. FOWLER.

New York: D. Appleton & Co. Pp. x+470. \$1.40.

This book can be recommended as a reference work upon the history of Greek literature, but not as a textbook. In about 460 pages Mr. Fowler has enumerated all the writers of ancient Greek from Homer to the time of Justinian. He has evidently been at great pains to inform himself, as accurately as the more or less fragmentary evidence will permit, upon their lives and writings. His reading in Greece has apparently been extensive. In matters of disputed chronology and authorship his attitude is one of judicious conservatism, which tends to make his work a safe reference guide for young students.

Mr. Fowler, however, seems to lack some of the qualities which one writing a history of literature, especially of ancient Greek literature, should possess. His work shows no large grasp of literary tendencies, no ability to look back upon some period and touch upon its salient weaknesses or elements of greatness, so as to sum up the influence of one literary generation upon another. The topical treatment, necessary perhaps in a reference work of this kind, has been carried to such an extent as to destroy all feeling of connection between the various periods of Greek literary development and to leave no impression of its intrinsic unity.

A sober and judicial attitude is praiseworthy in any scholarly work. But in reading this work one longs for an occasional manifestation of enthusiasm — something that might stimulate in the student an interest in Greek literature, or at least give him some appreciation of the power and charm of its best productions. The author's treatment of the women of Homer (pp. 21, 22) is an almost isolated memorial of real personal enthusiasm; and we are grateful for it, despite his evident failure, in discussing the characterization of Nausicaa, to appreciate